

RYTON
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1905.

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Medical Officer's Annual Report

FOR 1905.

RYTON-ON-TYNE,

8th February, 1906.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Ryton Urban District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you my Annual Report for the year 1905.

POPULATION.—After consultation with the Surveyor, and taking into consideration the natural increase of the population (the number of births over deaths, and the number of new houses built and occupied during the year), I have adopted 10,000 as the estimate of the population, and on this the vital statistics have been calculated.

BIRTHS.—The number of births registered during the year is 322, consisting of 181 males and 141 females, which corresponds to an annual birth-rate of 32·22 per 1,000. The number of births is 13 less than for the year 1904, which was 335 and the birth-rate 35·26. This is the lowest birth-rate recorded since the years 1900 and 1901, when it was 32·2 and 32, and is lower than the County rate of 34·4, and the mean County rate for ten years, which is 35·5. The mean birth-rate for the District for the seven years of which

I have records is 34·58. It is thus evident that our District is participating in the diminishing birth-rate which is affecting the whole country.

DEATHS.—The number of deaths registered is 157, giving a death-rate of 15·7 per 1,000, comparing somewhat unfavourably with the year 1904, when the number of deaths was 144, and the death-rate 15·15. The death-rate for the County is 17·4. The mean death-rate for the District for the seven years of which I have records is 15·2; the mean death-rate of the County for ten years is 18·1. With the exception of the year 1902, when the death-rate was 12·57, it has only risen to the extent of a decimal or two in the last seven years, and is well below the general County death-rate.

When we come to examine the mortality figures as to the ages at which death occurred, we find the following :—

Under 1 year there were 55 deaths.

Under 5 years there were 28 deaths.

Over 5 years there were 74 deaths.

That is to say, that 34·52 per cent. of the total deaths were children under 1 year, and 52·86 per cent. under 5 years, while the number of deaths of children under 1 year in 1,000 births amounts to 170·8. This infantile mortality rate is the highest recorded except for the year 1901, when it was 184·19; higher than the County rate for the year, which is 159, and higher than the mean County rate for ten years, which is 165.

A complete list of the Causes of Death of Infants will be found in the Table appended to this report, which for the first time is required by the Local Government Board; but for purposes of analysis it is convenient to summarise them in the following smaller Table :—

CAUSES OF INFANTILE DEATH.

			Under 1 month.		Over 1 month.		Total.
Premature Birth	-		7	-	0	-	7
Measles	-	-	0	-	2	-	2
Scarlet Fever	-	-	0	-	2	-	2
Diarrhœa	-	-	1	-	11	-	12
Diseases of Nutrition	-		0	-	12	-	12
Bronchitis	-	-	1	-	3	-	4
Pneumonia	-	-	0	-	4	-	4
Other Causes	-	-	10	-	2	-	12
			19		36		55

Thus 19 of the 55 deaths, 34·5 per cent., take place before the child has attained one month, while of the 36 who survive the month 12 died from Diarrhœa, 12 from Diseases of Nutrition (Marasmus), 8 from Respiratory Diseases, and 4 from Infectious Diseases. These are all preventable causes, due to want of care, imperfect nutrition, and defective hygiene. That 24 deaths should occur from Diarrhœa and improper nutrition is due to ignorance on the part of mothers rather than actual carelessness. At the same time there is a great deal of carelessness both in the feeding of children and in the exposure of children to infectious diseases. This is largely due to a want of power to realise the dangers of infectious disease, and the idea that there are diseases that children must go through some time or other, and the sooner they get them over the better. As in former years, almost all the deaths from Diarrhœa occur in children artificially fed. Diarrhœa is rarely fatal in breast-fed children. In order, therefore, to diminish infantile mortality, it is necessary that mothers should have impressed upon them the urgent necessity whenever possible of feeding their children on breast milk, and, when that is impossible, of substituting

fresh cow's milk, properly modified ; of avoiding preserved milk and all artificially prepared food during the first year of life. How that instruction is to be best conveyed is a difficult matter to determine ; but that it ought to be conveyed and acted upon there can be no doubt. It is difficult to get people to carry out printed instructions, and those for whom they are most necessary are just those who will not take the trouble to read them. As, however, it seems the only method practicable at present, I would suggest that a copy of the printed instructions as to the feeding of infants, issued by the County Medical Officer of Health, should be handed by the Registrar to the person registering the birth of every child along with the vaccination certificate. While this would be of little avail with the careless and indifferent it would be of real value to those who are anxious for the welfare of their children, and these after all constitute the great majority.

Next in importance to the Infantile Mortality is the mortality from Zymotic Diseases. This is shown in the following Table:—

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASE.

Measles	-	-	-	7
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	5
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	1
Diphtheria and Croup	-	-	-	4
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	9
Diarrhœa	-	-	-	14
Puerperal Fever	-	-	-	2
				—
Total	-	-	-	42

This represents a Zymotic death-rate of 4·2 per 1,000, which is a very unsatisfactory one,—higher than any of which I

have records,—and comparing very unfavourably with the Zymotic death-rate for the County, which is 2·37.

The chief causes of this increased death-rate are :—

MEASLES, which caused 7 deaths, as against 1 for the previous year, and represents a death-rate from Measles of ·7 per 1,000, while the death-rate for the whole County is ·48.

This proves conclusively that Measles is not the innocent disease that it is popularly believed to be, but one of the most serious of the infectious diseases of children. Not only by its complications of Bronchitis and Pneumonia may it be immediately fatal, but it very frequently lays the foundation of Tubercular disease which becomes fatal long after its primary cause has been forgotten.

SCARLET FEVER has also been unduly fatal during the past year, causing 5 deaths as against 6 during 1904, and representing a Scarlet Fever mortality rate of ·5 per 1,000, much above the County rate of 0·09.

WHOOPING COUGH, on the other hand, only caused 1 death, as against 8 during the previous year, representing a rate of 0·1, more favourable than the County rate of ·42.

DIPHTHERIA has been during the past year more prevalent and more fatal than it has ever been in any year of which I have a record. It caused 4 deaths, equal to a mortality rate of 0·4 per 1,000, the County rate being 0·25. In all these fatal cases I believe the disease attacked the windpipe primarily, and was fatal before the antitoxin could be used, or before it had time to act. During the year 1904 there was no fatality from Diphtheria.

ENTERIC FEVER was fatal beyond all precedent in the history of the District, and caused 9 deaths, giving an

Enteric death-rate of 0·9 per 1,000, considerably above the County rate of 0·20. There was no fatality from this cause during the year 1904.

DIARRHŒA, though causing 14 deaths, was not so fatal as during the previous year with 22 deaths. The Diarrhœa death-rate was therefore 1·4 per 1,000, as against 2·31 for 1904, and higher than the County rate of 0·90. The meteorological conditions of the summer and autumn, the long-continued hot weather, and the absence of rain, favour the prevalence of the disease. But these conditions would not be effective in the presence of perfect sanitary arrangements, nor in the absence of dirty surroundings. Keeping the soil free from contamination with decaying organic matter by having all yards properly paved or cemented and thoroughly clean, more frequent cleansing of ashpits and privies, substituting water-closets or combined privy-ashpits for the old-fashioned separate closets and ashpits, would, with perfect cleanliness in the house and person, go very far to improve the general health, and prevent these diseases which are, after all, always the offspring of filth.

ACUTE RESPIRATORY DISEASES, which include Bronchitis and Pneumonia, caused 24 deaths, equivalent to a death-rate of 2·4 per 1,000, which is slightly unfavourable to that for 1904 with 22 deaths and a rate of 2·31, though more favourable than the County rate of 3·16.

PHTHISIS, on the other hand, caused 8 deaths, 2 less than during 1904, giving a Phthisis death-rate of 0·8 per 1,000 as against 1·06 for 1904, while the County rate is 1·00.

TUBERCULAR DISEASES OTHER THAN PHTHISIS caused 6 deaths, equal to an annual rate of 0·60, as against 0·74 for the County.

The following Table enables a comparison to be made of Acute Respiratory Diseases and of Phthisis for the last eight years :—

	Acute Respiratory Disease.			Rate.		Phthisis.		Rate.
1898	-	28	-	3·6	-	10	-	1·31
1899	-	20	-	2·5	-	3	-	0·37
1900	-	28	-	2·29	-	12	-	1·4
1901	-	16	-	1·88	-	5	-	0·58
1902	-	15	-	1·48	-	3	-	0·34
1903	-	16	-	1·73	-	9	-	0·97
1904	-	22	-	2·31	-	10	-	1·06
1905	-	24	-	2·40	-	8	-	0·80

HEART DISEASES caused 12 deaths, and gives a rate of 1·20, as against 10 in 1904, and 11 in 1903.

Accidents caused 6 deaths, and Suicides 2.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The total number of Infectious Diseases reported during the year was 210, being 85 more than the year 1904. The following Table enables a comparison to be made with previous years :—

1898	-	61 cases	1902	-	215 cases
1899	-	107 „	1903	-	247 „
1900	-	70 „	1904	-	125 „
1901	-	203 „	1905	-	210 „

The varieties of Infectious Disease, and the number of each, are given in the following Table :—

		Under 5 years.		Over 5 years.		Total.
Diphtheria and Croup	-	7	-	21	-	28
Scarlet Fever	-	29	-	37	-	66
Enteric Fever	-	8	-	82	-	90
Continued Fever	-	0	-	18	-	18
Erysipelas	-	1	-	4	-	5
Puerperal Fever	-	0	-	3	-	3
		45		165		210

It is interesting to compare the number of cases and the varieties of Infectious Disease during the eight years of which I have records, which a glance at the following Table enables us to do :—

	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
Scarlet Fever	- 32	- 42	- 34	- 175	- 186	- 216	- 77	- 66
Diphtheria -	- 0	- 12	- 10	- 14	- 17	- 8	- 14	- 28
Enteric Fever	- 20	- 40	- 14	- 5	- 6	- 8	- 6	- 90
Continued Fever	- 2	- 2	- 4	- 5	- 2	- 0	- 4	- 18
Erysipelas -	- 7	- 11	- 7	- 4	- 2	- 14	- 21	- 5
Smallpox -	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 2	- 0
Puerperal Fever	- 0	- 0	- 1	- 0	- 2	- 1	- 1	- 3
	61	107	70	203	215	247	125	210

SCARLET FEVER shows a decline in the number of cases as compared with the previous year, with a mortality rate practically the same. The cases have been fairly equally distributed over the whole District, and do not show any special preponderance in one district more than another. In spite of the fact that it caused 5 deaths during the year, and 6 during the previous year, people do not realise how serious a disease it is, and will not exercise ordinary precautions in keeping healthy children from known sources of infection. There can be no doubt that the disease is also spread by children who have the disease in such a mild form that it is never recognised, and who go to school and mix with healthy children.

DIPHTHERIA.—The number of cases (28) reported is exactly double that for the year 1904, and 4 of them were fatal. This increase is in keeping with the increase in the prevalence of this disease throughout the whole country.

The cases were distributed as follows:—2 at Ryton; 2 at Woodside, in one house; 4 at Clara, in two houses; 5 at Crawcrook; 6 at Addison, in five houses; 5 at Stargate, in four houses; 1 at Greenside; 1 at “Thorpe” Avenue; 1 at Townley Cottages; and 1 at Bar.Moor.

With four exceptions, all the cases were single cases in separate houses. They were spread over the whole year, the month of May being the only one without a notification. With the four exceptions already referred to, there was no spread of disease to other children in the house, and no evidence of communication of the disease from one case to another. They were practically all sporadic cases.

It is difficult to explain them. In one case the drain was stopped up entirely, in one or two others there were obvious sanitary defects, in two the bedrooms were damp and had mould growing on the walls; but in the great majority there was no evidence to account for them.

ENTERIC FEVER.—The epidemic of this disease which prevailed during the autumn months is the most serious and the most fatal that has occurred since I knew the District. In the year 1898, as seen from the Table, there were 20 cases, with 2 deaths; in 1899, 40 cases with 2 deaths; last year, 90 cases with 9 deaths. As, however, I prepared for your Council an elaborate report, and another at the request of the Local Government Board, dealing with the whole epidemic, it seems unnecessary to make any further reference to it.

CONTINUED FEVER was notified in 18 cases. There is some difference of opinion as to the propriety of classifying cases under this heading. No doubt some of these cases may be, and probably are, very mild and abortive cases of Typhoid; but I am thoroughly of opinion that the large majority are not so, and that it is desirable to retain the term to include those cases which present none of the symptoms of Typhoid except the continuing fever, and in which there are no inflammatory conditions to account for it. If some cases classified as Continued were mild cases of

Typhoid, it is equally probable that some cases included under Typhoid might have been more correctly included under Continued Fever.

MEASLES was very prevalent during the early months of the year, was of a very severe type, accompanied in an unusually large number of cases by Bronchitis and Broncho Pneumonia, and was fatal in 7 cases.

WHOOPING COUGH was somewhat prevalent during the latter months of autumn, but was chiefly confined to Addison and Stargate districts, was comparatively mild in type, and was fatal only in one case.

INFLUENZA has been much less prevalent than for many years, has been of a much milder type, and has caused no fatality.

GENERAL SANITATION.

The District has been systematically inspected during the year for the detection and prevention of nuisances. Disinfectants have been freely supplied, and disinfection and fumigation of infected houses systematically carried out.

SCAVENGING is not carried out by the Council, but by the owners in some, and by the tenant in the majority of cases. Generally speaking, it is not as efficiently done as it ought to be, and in going round the District I have frequently found ashpits overflowing and closets in a very filthy condition. It is not always easy for tenants to get their ashpits and closets cleansed even when they are willing, and many having themselves to pay for emptying them have them done as seldom as possible. This is seriously detrimental to the public health, and is largely responsible for Summer Diarrhœa, Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, and Sore Throats. It is to be hoped that before long scavenging will be undertaken by the Council, and till then it can scarcely be expected to be efficiently done. During the prevalence of the Typhoid epidemic, the excrete were collected and removed by the Council and emptied into the rubbish heap in a field, and treated by strong disinfectants.

THE WATER SUPPLY has been abundant and continuous, and has never been cut off except for the necessary repair of leaking pipes, &c. The average rate of supply has been 89,597 gallons per day, equal to a consumption of 10·66 gallons per head per day, based upon a population supplied of 8,400. The quantity supplied during the year was—Chopwell water, 6,952,000 gallons; Whittle Dene water,

25,751,000 gallons. The quality of the water is good, and an analysis of it in the autumn gave satisfactory results. Since the East Spring of Chopwell water has been cut off, there has been no case of Lead Poisoning in the District.

SEWERAGE.—Several defective sewers have been repaired, and those in the Crawcrook District have been specially considered, and are being attended to. The sewers have been frequently flushed and disinfected. New sewers have been during the year laid at Greenside, practically completing the sewerage of the District.

LIGHTING.—The lighting of the District has been greatly improved during the year. Many additional lamps have been erected, incandescent mantles taking the place of ordinary burners. The public road from Ryton to Greenside is now supplied with lamps along its whole course, and Greenside Village throughout part of its length. The road from the east end of Ryton Village and Runhead, and from Runhead to Stargate, has been lighted.

HOSPITAL.—The Isolation Hospital erected in 1902 as a Smallpox Hospital was utilised for the treatment of the most severe cases of Enteric Fever, and opened on the 18th of September. Nine cases were treated and all recovered. The Hospital was closed on 27th December.

THE ROADS AND FOOTPATHS have been greatly improved. There has been considerable extension of asphaltting the footpaths, and Ryton Village, Crawcrook, and Greenside have been much improved in that respect. The highways and public roads have been kept in good repair, and compare very favourably with those of neighbouring Districts. Many of the private streets have been improved, though much remains to be done. Northumberland Road, though much

better than it was, is still in a very bad condition, and the road to Newburn Bridge is as it has always been—deplorable, though the footpath is excellent.

OPEN SPACES.—The most noteworthy improvement is at Spencer's Buildings. A good cement footpath has been laid along the side of the houses, and the yard thoroughly cleaned and repaired.

The yards at Algernon Terrace and Norman Terrace still remain unpaved, and are generally in a dirty condition.

Some of the side streets in the Crawcrook District require to be attended to in the same way.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES are licensed, have been frequently inspected, and have been found satisfactory.

COWKEEPERS are registered, and byres frequently inspected, and are kept fairly satisfactory.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—There are no factories in the District, and the workshops are small and modern. They have been visited at intervals, and have always been found to be clean, well ventilated, healthy, and generally satisfactory.

I append the Tabular Statement of the Summary of Work done in the Inspector's Department, and the Tables required by the Local Government Board.

I am,

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES W. SMITH, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

COUNTY OF DURHAM.

*SUMMARY OF WORK done in the INSPECTOR OF
NUISANCES' DEPARTMENT during the Year
1905, in the Urban District of Ryton.*

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.	Number of Informal Written Notices by Inspector	Number of Formal Notices by order of Authority	Number of Nuisances abated after Notice.	General Remarks.
Ashpits and Privies	36	13	39	{ 5 E.C.'s 11 W.C.'s } pro- vided
Deposits of Refuse and Manure ...	11	...	11	
Water-closets	1	...	1	
Defective Yard Paving	7	4	7	
House Drainage—Defective Traps	1	...	...	
Other Faults	21	2	20	
Water Supply	7	...	7	
Animals Improperly Kept	5	...	2	
TOTALS	89	19	87	

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890 :—

Dwellings Permanently Closed 3

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE :—

Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease ... 36
Schools Disinfected after Infectious Disease ... 2

JOHN P. DALTON,

Inspector of Nuisances.

Vital Statistics for the Whole District during 1905 and Previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births		Total Deaths Registered in the District.						Deaths in Public Institu- tions in the District.	Deaths of		Deaths at all ages belonging to the District.		
				Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.		Non- residents register'd in Public Instit'ns in the District.	Residents register'd in Public Instit'ns beyond the District.						
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*										
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	Number.		Rate.*	
1															
1895..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	13
1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1897..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1898..	7633	272	35·63	40	147	135	17·68	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	17·68
1899..	7922	278	35·09	42	151·01	120	15·14	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	15·14
1900	8260	266	32·2	43	161·65	128	15·49	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	15·49
1901..	8500	272	32	52	184·19	134	15·75	..	..	3	..	..	3	137	16·1
1902..	8750	332	37·9	33	99·09	109	12·45	..	..	1	..	..	1	110	12·57
1903	9200	313	34·02	47	150·16	142	15·43	..	..	3	..	..	3	145	15·76
1904..	9500	335	35·26	39	116·41	144	15·15	..	..	1	..	..	1	145	15·26
Averages for years 1895-1904	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1905	10000	322	32·22	55	170·8	157	15·7	..	..	3	..	..	3	160	16

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the District or Division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)—5,149.

Total population at all ages 8,448 } At
 Number of inhabited houses 1,640 } Census of
 Average number of persons per house 5·15 } 1901.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1905.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases Notified in Whole District.						
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwds
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria ..)	28	..	7	15	5	1	..
Membranous Croup)							
Erysipelas .. .	5	..	1	..	..	3	1
Scarlet Fever..	66	..	29	34	2	1	..
Typhus Fever .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever ..	90	1	7	18	27	35	2
Relapsing Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever .	18	..	..	6	5	7	..
Puerperal Fever .	3	..	..	..	..	3	..
Plague .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals . . .	210	1	44	73	39	50	3

Isolation Hospital for Smallpox only.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1905.

Causes of Death.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents whether occurring in or beyond the District.						
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
Small-pox.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	7	2	4	1	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	5	2	3	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	4	..	3	1	..	..	..
Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Typhus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Enteric	9	1	1	..	4	3	..
{ Other Continued	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa	14	12	2	..	..	..	..
Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Erysipelas.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Septic Diseases	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Phthisis	8	..	..	1	3	4	..
Other Tubercular Diseases	6	1	4	1	..	..	..
Cancer, Malignant Disease	4	..	..	..	..	4	..
Bronchitis	10	6	..	..	1	..	3
Pneumonia	14	4	4	..	..	2	4
Pleurisy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cirrhosis of Liver }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venereal Diseases.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart Diseases	12	..	..	..	..	8	4
Accidents	6	..	2	2	1	..	1
Suicides	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
All other causes	41	17	5	..	..	1	18
All causes	157	55	28	6	9	27	32

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1905.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-2 Months	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	6-7 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months	9-10 Months	10-11 Months	11-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 Year
All Causes	Certified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
	Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Common Infectious Diseases	Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chickenpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoeal Diseases	Diphtheria : Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diarrhoea, all forms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Enteritis (not Tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wasting Diseases	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Premature Birth	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Congenital Defects	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Injury at Birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Diseases	Want of Breast-milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tubercular Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convulsions	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlaying, &c.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Suffocation, overlaying, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		13	..	5	1	19	8	3	5	3	2	2	5	1	2	..	5	55

Births in the year—Legitimate, 318; Illegitimate, 4. Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 55.
Population (estimated to middle of 1905), 10,000.

